



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/602,573	06/24/2003	Brian R. Tunning	MS1-1484US	1776
22801	7590	05/04/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			PATEL, MANGLESH M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This **Final action** is responsive to the amendment filed on 02/21/06.
2. Claims 1-11, 13-33, 35-59 and 61-68 are pending. Claims 12, 34 and 60 have been canceled. Claim 68 is a new claim. Claims 1, 10, 32, 47, 49, 58 and 61 are independent claims.

Withdrawn Objections

3. The Objection to the specification has been withdrawn.

Withdrawn Rejections

4. The U.S.C. 112 second paragraph rejection of claims 16 & 47-48 have been withdrawn.
5. The U.S.C. 101 Rejection of claims 1-31, 32-57 and 61-67 have been withdrawn.
6. The 35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejections of claims 1-20, 27, 32-38, 43, 47-48, 58-59 & 60-67 with cited reference of Klevenz U.S. Pub 2003/0137540 and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 21-26, 28-31, 39-42, 44-46 & 49-57 with cited references of Klevenz U.S. Pub 2003/0137540 in view of Cecco U.S. 6,310,631 have been withdrawn in view of the amended claims and newly cited art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-11, 13-20, 27, 32-33, 35-38, 43, 47-48, 58-59 & 61-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klevenz (U.S. Pub 2003/0137540, filed Dec 26, 2002) in view of Nadav (NPL, Introducing DHTML Behaviors, Nov 18, 1998, pgs 1-11).

Regarding Independent claims 1, 10 and 61, Klevenz discloses a computer-executable method, comprising: Providing a pane element (See figure 4A, paragraph 80, wherein section 410 defines the pane with an identifier and layout components. Therefore it defines a pane element that is used to generate a pane. In addition the pane pertains to an element because it contains a pane start tag <WDF: Panes> and an end tag </WDF: Panes>. However Klevenz fails to teach the behavior associated with the pane element). **Nadav teaches comprising an element behavior that defines the pane element, wherein the pane element is readable from a document by a browser** (pages 1-2, wherein Nadav discloses the use of DHTML behaviors which allow the separation of the scripting code from the actual page design. In addition Behaviors are implemented by user defined tags, these tags represent the element name, in this case a pane element. Also page 3 describes how the behaviors which are defined by the

elements are read by the browser); *Based at least in part on execution of the pane element, invoking logic associated with the element behavior* (pages 1-2, wherein Nadav teaches that the tag or element upon execution in a browser invokes the logic associated with the element behavior), *wherein the logic specifies at least some attributes of a pane* (See figure 4A, paragraph 80, wherein Klevenz defines the actual pane element with an identifier and layout components) *and generates an associated hypertext markup language (HTML) element to generate the pane* (page 2, Nadav states "Web page authors can then use the tag like they would any other HTML tag, and can even specify properties within the tag"); *And generating the pane having the specified attributes* (See figure 4A, paragraphs 7 & 80, Klevenz discloses wherein the attributes are identified by the layout information for generating panes). Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of element behaviors to define a pane element. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the unnecessary complexity to the web page design and eliminate the troubling inconsistencies in the code by implementing DHTML behaviors. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nadav with Klevenz for the benefits of providing a pane using element behaviors thereby reducing the unnecessary complexity to the web page design.

Regarding Dependent claims 2 & 62, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane element directs a reference to and execution of the associated logic* (See figure 4A & paragraph 80, wherein the pane element described by the pane tag is directed to the execution of the pane definition that is contained within the body of the pane element shown in reference numerals 410A-D).

Regarding Dependent claim 3, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane element comprises a tag* (See figure 4A & paragraph 80, wherein the pane element comprises a tag <WDF: Panes>).

Regarding Dependent claim 4, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane element comprises an HTML tag* (See paragraphs 47, 49, 79 & 80, wherein the configuration file shown in this case is described in XML, but it could be in any appropriate programming language including HTML).

Regarding Dependent claim 5, Klevenz discloses *wherein executing the tag causes the invoking of the logic* (paragraph 80, wherein the execution of the specification page for pane generation causes the invoking of the logic within the pane tags).

Regarding Dependent claim 6, Klevenz discloses *wherein the providing provides a document that includes a pane element* (paragraph 80, wherein the

specification page is the provided document that includes a pane element).

Regarding Dependent claims 7 & 65, Klevenz discloses *wherein the providing provides a document that includes markup language* (paragraph 80, wherein the specification page provides a document in a markup language).

Regarding Dependent claims 8 & 66, Klevenz discloses *wherein the logic includes pane-generating instructions* (paragraph 80, wherein the logic associated to the pane definition within the pane element describes pane-generating instructions).

Regarding Dependent claims 9 & 67, Klevenz discloses *wherein the generating generates a viewable pane as an area of a web page* (See figure 4A, paragraphs 44, 47 & 80, wherein a pane is generated upon the execution of the specification page defining a viewable pane for a web page).

Regarding Dependent claim 11, Klevenz discloses *wherein the web page document comprises HTML* (See paragraphs 47, 49, 79 & 80, wherein the web page document includes HTML).

Regarding Dependent claim 13, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane-element includes pane attributes to determine one of a size, a dimension, a shape, a*

color, a format, a priority, and a style of the pane (paragraph 80, wherein the pane attributes described by layout information inherently include size, dimension, shape, color, priority and style of a pane).

Regarding Dependent claim 14, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane element includes associated content capable of being displayed in the pane* (paragraph 59, wherein the pane includes the display of various data including web content).

Regarding Dependent claim 15, Klevenz discloses *wherein the display content is one of a text, an image, a link, and a user interface* (paragraph 59, wherein the various data includes a user interface).

Regarding Dependent claim 16, Klevenz discloses *wherein the user interface has interactive controls, wherein a user can provide input in response to the content* (paragraphs 59, 65, 69, 84 & 91, wherein the pane generation includes controls for the pane. Also the user interface has input and output from an application, along with its functions that are displayed within a user interface).

Regarding Dependent claim 17, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane element includes content attributes to determine one of a size, a dimension, a shape, a color, a format, a priority, a style, and a font of the content to be displayed in the pane* (paragraphs 59 & 80, wherein the identifier within the markup document

defines the layout or attributes of components in the pane).

Regarding Dependent claim 18, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane-generating instructions determine the pane attributes based on the amount of content* (paragraph 56, wherein the logic determines a result based on the information for pane generation).

Regarding Dependent claim 19, Klevenz discloses *wherein the associated logic determines the pane attributes based on the content attributes* (paragraphs 56 & 80, wherein the logic determines a result based on the information for pane generation; therefore it includes the determination of layout information based on content attributes).

Regarding Dependent claim 20, Klevenz discloses *multiple pane elements in the web page document to generate multiple panes in the web page* (See figure 4A & paragraph 80, wherein multiple panes are generated within the web page).

Regarding Dependent claims 27 & 43, Klevenz discloses *wherein the associated logic assigns a placement to each pane in the web page* (paragraph 56, wherein the controller instructs the application framework as to the composition of the new pane with associated arrangements thereby providing

placement of a pane in the web page).

Regarding Independent claim 32, Klevenz discloses *a web page document, comprising: Content to be displayed in a web page resulting from rendering a web page document* (paragraph 109, wherein the content is inherently displayed within the rendered web page document); *Markup tags to indicate instructions for displaying the content in the web page* (paragraph 47, It is well known in the art that a web document must be associated with markup information to generate content within a web page); *a pane element to provide instructions for using a division of a computer display screen, wherein execution of the pane tag causes pane-generating instructions to be substituted for the pane tag* (See figure 4A, paragraphs 79, 80 & 109, wherein section 410 defines the pane with an identifier and layout components. In addition the pane element is defined within a web page document, therefore the associated pane tag causes instructions to be submitted within the pane tag to generate a web page document). Klevenz fails to disclose the use of behaviors with the pane element. Nadav discloses pane-generating instructions containing at least one element behavior bound to the pane element (pages 1-2, wherein the tag or element is bound to the behavior). Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

include the use of element behaviors to define a pane element. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the unnecessary complexity to the web page design and eliminate the troubling inconsistencies in the code by implementing DHTML behaviors. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nadav with Klevenz for the benefits of providing a pane using element behaviors thereby reducing the unnecessary complexity to the web page design.

Regarding Dependent claim 33 & 59, Klevenz discloses wherein the web page document is an HTML document (See paragraphs 47, 49, 79 & 80, wherein the web page document includes HTML).

Regarding Dependent claim 35, the claim describes a web page document containing the same limitation as claim 13, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding Dependent claim 36, Klevenz discloses *wherein the content is one of a text, an image, a link, and a user interface* (paragraph 59, wherein the various data includes a user interface).

Regarding Dependent claim 37, Klevenz discloses *wherein the pane-generating instructions determine the pane attributes based on attributes of the*

content (paragraph 56, wherein the logic determines a result based on the information for pane generation).

Regarding Dependent claim 38, the claim describes a web page document containing the same limitation as claim 20, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding Independent claim 47, Klevenz discloses *a system for creating an element behavior that defines a pane element for a markup language document, comprising: underlying pane-generating logic bound to the pane element for generating a web page pane, wherein a web browser can find the pane-generating logic using the reference* (See figure 4A & paragraph 91, wherein a starting tag is shown that includes a reference or references to pane-generating logic and it is bound within the pane element. In addition the pane references are inherently referenced by the web browser for generating the respective pane with layout information pertaining to its attributes); *And a starting tag including a reference for finding the underlying pane-generating logic* (paragraph 58, wherein a service directory is used to store information pertaining to attributes which includes a list of attribute values based on a users role). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav discloses the use of element behaviors for a markup document (pages 1-2). Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav

describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of element behaviors to define a pane element. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the unnecessary complexity to the web page design and eliminate the troubling inconsistencies in the code by implementing DHTML behaviors. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nadav with Klevenz for the benefits of providing a pane using element behaviors thereby reducing the unnecessary complexity to the web page design.

Regarding Dependent claim 48, Klevenz discloses *wherein content for display in the web page pane is includable between the starting tag and the ending tag* (paragraph 80, wherein the specification file represented by the markup language includes content information described by identifiers for layout components within the pane).

Regarding Independent claim 58, Klevenz discloses *one or more computer readable media containing instructions that are executable by a computer to perform actions, comprising: Executing language elements in a markup language document to generate a web page*

(See figure 4A, paragraphs 44, 47 & 80, wherein markup language elements are executed to generate interfaces or panes for web pages. Klevenz fails to teach the use of Behaviors associated with the pane

element); *Nadav discloses Executing a pane element comprising an element behavior* (page 2-3, wherein elements described by DHTML behaviors are executed by the browser) *in the markup language document to generate a web page pane, wherein a web page pane is a division of a computer display screen, and wherein execution of the pane element causes pane-generating instructions written in the markup language to be substituted for the pane element* (See figure 4A, paragraph 80, Klevenz discloses wherein a pane element described by the markup language document is used to generate a pane. The execution of the pane definition or element causes pane-generating instructions that are part of the pane element and are therefore inherently substituted within the element). Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the use of element behaviors to define a pane element. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the unnecessary complexity to the web page design and eliminate the troubling inconsistencies in the code by implementing DHTML behaviors. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nadav with Klevenz for the benefits of providing a pane using element behaviors thereby reducing the unnecessary complexity to the web page design.

Regarding Dependent claim 63, Klevenz discloses *wherein the markup language is a hypertext markup language* (See paragraphs 47, 49, 79 & 80, wherein the configuration file shown in this case is described in XML, but it could be in any appropriate programming language including HTML).

Regarding Dependent claim 64, Klevenz discloses *wherein the providing provides a document that includes the tag* (paragraph 80, wherein the specification page provides a document in a markup language including a tag).

Regarding Dependent claim 68, Klevenz discloses wherein a list of attribute variables exist where an attribute value can be specified and implemented by underlying pane-generating logic (paragraph 58, wherein several attributes are associated with the pane logic).

9. Claims 21-26, 28-31, 39-42, 44-46 & 49-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klevenz (U.S. Pub 2003/0137540, filed Dec 26, 2002) in view of Nadav (NPL, Introducing DHTML Behaviors, Nov 18, 1998, pgs 1-11) further in view of Cecco (U.S. 6,310,631, filed Apr 25, 1997).

Regarding Dependent claims 21 & 39, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach a pane

modification in relation to another pane. Cecco teaches *wherein the associated logic adjusts a first pane depending on a characteristic of a second pane* (column 3, lines 25-42, wherein a new pane is created which is equal in size to the resultant rectangular form and also the existing panes are resized so that the display screen now includes the new pane along with all of the existing panes. Therefore the new pane is adjusted by size, which represents a characteristic based on the previous panes that also changes to accommodate the new pane). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 22, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach self-adjusting pane in relation to the other panes. Cecco teaches *wherein a pane adjusts itself depending on a characteristic or behavior of one or more other panes* (column 3, lines 25-42, wherein a new pane is created which is equal in size to the resultant rectangular form and also the existing panes are resized so that the display screen now includes the new pane along with all of the existing panes. Therefore the existing panes are self-adjusting in relation to the characteristic relating to the size of the panes). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using

behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 23, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach a self-adjusting pane in relation to the other panes. Cecco teaches *wherein a first pane adjusts a second pane depending on a characteristic or behavior of the first pane* (column 3, lines 25-42, wherein a new pane is created which is equal in size to the resultant rectangular form and also the existing panes are resized so that the display screen now includes the new pane along with all of the existing panes. Therefore the existing panes are self-adjusting in relation to the characteristic relating to the size of the panes). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate

the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claims 24 & 40, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach a self-adjusting pane in relation to the other panes. Cecco teaches *wherein an attribute of the first pane is adjusted based on changing content in the second pane* (column 3, lines 25-42, wherein a new pane is created which is equal in size to the resultant rectangular form and also the existing panes are resized so that the display screen now includes the new pane along with all of the existing panes. If the content in an existing pane is increased then it inherently changes the size to display the content, therefore the new pane attribute or its size is adjusted based on the changing content in the existing pane). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with

elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claims 25 & 41, Klevenz teaches *wherein an attribute of content in the first pane is changed based on a change in an attribute of content in the second pane* (See figure 3 & paragraphs 69, 71 & 74, wherein reference numeral 322 shows content relating to search in one pane and the results in another pane, therefore it inherently shows that changes made within a panes content effects the content of another pane, in this case the attribute refers to the different sizes of the pane based on the changing content).

Regarding Dependent claims 26 & 42, Klevenz teaches *wherein content in the second pane is changed as the content is edited in the first pane* (See figure 3 & paragraphs 69, 71 & 74, wherein reference numeral 322 shows content relating

to search in one pane and the results in another pane, therefore it inherently shows that changes made within a panes content effects the content of another pane, in this case the attribute refers to the different sizes of the pane based on the changing content).

Regarding Dependent claims 28 & 44, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach the sizing and positioning of panes. Cecco teaches *wherein the placement includes a pane size and a position in the web page*. (column 3, lines 1-13, wherein the position and sizes of panes are changed). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz

for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claims 29 & 45, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach a self-adjusting pane in relation to the other panes. Cecco teaches *wherein the placement of one pane depends at least in part on the placement of remaining panes of the multiple panes* (See figure 4A, column 2, lines 55-60, wherein the invention allows users to divide a single pane, existing pane into two panes that take up the same space as the previous pane but also permit new panes to accommodate space from multiple, existing panes). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and

positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claims 30 & 46, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach the use of z-order display priority for adjusting the pane locations. Cecco teaches *wherein the placement includes a z-order of display priority in response to an overlapping of two or more of the multiple panes, wherein a pane having the highest z-order of display priority is focused by having the remaining panes subordinated to the focused pane by appearing to be displayed behind the focused pane* (See figures 7, 8A & 8B, wherein the plane placement is determined taking the Z-order priority for overlapping panes). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco

describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 31, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach the use of z-order display priority for adjusting the pane locations. Cecco teaches *wherein if one or more of the multiple panes include an interactive user interface, then changing the z-order of display priority to give a highest priority to a pane with an interactive user interface in current use* (See figures 7, 8A & 8B, wherein the plane placement is determined taking the Z-order priority for overlapping panes including the active interface). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user

interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Independent claim 49, Klevenz teaches *a pane engine, comprising: A pane attribute assignor* (paragraph 80, wherein the pane attributes are described by identifiers that describe the layout information of a pane. The layout information represents the attribute assignors to the panes); Klevenz fails to teach the use of a behavior associated with the pane element. Nadav discloses wherein a pane element comprises an element behavior (pages 1-2, wherein behaviors are associated with elements). Nadav fails to shows the sizing and positioning of panes. Cecco teaches *a pane sizer; and a pane positioner, included in a web page document references the pane engine to generate a web page pane* (column 3, lines 1-13, wherein the position and sizes of panes are

changed, therefore showing a pane sizer and pane positioner for modifying panes). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 50, Klevenz teaches *default pane attributes for generating the web page pane* (paragraph 80, wherein panes are inherently associated to default layout describing attributes, setting the layout of the pane to default or by user interaction is a matter of design choice).

Regarding Dependent claim 51, Klevenz teaches *an attribute reader to obtain one of pane attributes and content attributes selected by a user* (paragraph 80, wherein the attribute reader is represented by the identifier used to describe the pane attributes and the layout components within the pane pertaining to the content attributes).

Regarding Dependent claim 52, Klevenz teaches *multipane coordinator to generate the web page pane based at least in part on attributes of one or more other web page panes* (paragraph 80, wherein a controller is the multipane coordinator for generating web page panes based on layout information of multiple panes).

Regarding Dependent claim 53, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach the use of Z-order priority for the display of panes. Cecco teaches *wherein the multipane coordinator includes a Z-order prioritizer to determine an order of web page panes in a cascaded stack of web page panes appearing on a display screen* (See figures 7, 8A & 8B, wherein the pane placement is determined taking the Z-order priority for overlapping panes including the active interface). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of

user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 54, Klevenz teaches the generation of panes based on user interaction (paragraph 6). Klevenz fails to teach the use of behaviors associated with the pane element. Nadav teaches the use of HTML behaviors associated with elements (pages 1-2). Nadav fails to teach the determination of an active pane within multiple panes. Cecco teaches *a focus assignor to determine which pane of multiple panes is active or on top of a cascaded stack of web page panes appearing on a display screen* (See figures 7, 8A & 8B, wherein the plane placement is determined taking the Z-order priority

for overlapping panes including determining the active interface). Klevenz and Cecco are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of user interface and pane generation. Klevenz describes the generation of a pane using a pane element based on user interaction. Nadav describes the use of Behaviors associated with elements where the logic is defined separate from the actual page design. Cecco describes the layout of panes. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a characteristic relation between panes. The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate the generation of new panes by allowing the resizing and positioning of previous panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Cecco with Nadav and Klevenz for the benefits of allowing pane generation using behaviors with associated character relationships between panes thereby preventing pane content from being blocked by allowing the resizing and positioning of panes.

Regarding Dependent claim 55, *Klevenz teaches an attribute interrelation module including a pane attribute analyzer and a content attribute analyzer, wherein a pane attribute of a first pane is determined based on a pane attribute or a content attribute of a second pane* (See figure 3 & paragraph 80, wherein the controller acts has a pane attribute and content analyzer, thereby the pane

attribute or content is associated to another panes content).

Regarding Dependent claim 56, Klevenz teaches *a dynamic content linker to enable changes in a content of a first pane to affect display of a content in a second pane* (See figure 3 & paragraphs 69, 71 & 74, wherein the panes are associated by a dynamic content linker connected by flow lines allowing pane replacement via controller).

Regarding Dependent claim 57, Klevenz teaches *a common resource linker, wherein changes in content in the common resource are simultaneously displayed in two or more panes* (See figure 3 & paragraphs 69, 71 & 74, wherein the panes are associated by a common content linker connected by flow lines allowing pane replacement via controller in several panes).

It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. [[See, MPEP 2123]]

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-67 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M,F 8:30-6:00 T,TH 8:30-3:00 Wed 8:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571)272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel
Patent Examiner
April 20, 2006


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER